MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1880,

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Munic-Code Tom's Cabin. Abb. y' Park Thentre-York's Lova. Aquarium—Cirus. Satines. Baoth's Treatre—Unds Tom's Cabis. Brunder y Novelly Theatre—Nuggets. Hij -u Opera House—Olivetta. Bunnell's Huseum—Droniway and Mi ti. Fronktyn Park Theatre—Dronms. Da'y's Theatre-Needles and Pins. ltaverty's 5th Av. Theatre-Paris Haverty's Aibto's Garden-Humpty Dumpty Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn-Fritz in Ireland haster & Bint's Concert Hall-Concert nadison Square Thentre—Hard Kirks. Niddleton's Dime Museum—201 kovery. Maronic Temple—Humerico. Novelty Theatre, Brooklyn, E. D.—M'Lis. inn Francisca Minstrein-Broadway and 20th st Standard Theatre—My Garddina. Steinway Hall-Concert. Theatre Comique—Mulligan Guards' Nominas. Tony Pautar's : heatre—Variety. Union Square Theatre-The Banker's Daughter Waltack's Theatrn-Furget-He-Not,

Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.

WERELY. -50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 25, 1880, was:

Total for the week 887,776

A Bad Way Out of Troubles.

On Christmas night the President elect of the Swiss Confederation shot himself dead. In one week he was to take office.

This event recalls the astonishing statement of Col. Donn Platt in regard to his intimate friend, the President elect of the United States. According to Col. PIATT'S testimony, there was one dark hour in Gen. GARFIELD's life when suicide was actually contemplated by him. "Life itself seemed so horrible," says Gen. GARFIELD's friend, "that an escape from it was a temptation."

At the time to which Col. DONN PIATT refors, Gen. GARFIELD was threatened with an exposure which meant disgrace, and, as he then believed, political ruin. He was summoned to the witness stand to be put under oath. He had to choose between confession and a perjured denial. Hesitating before this alternative, he for a while was tempted to self-destruction as the easiest solution of his troubles.

It is not known whose influence prevented Gen. GARFIELD from doing what the President elect of the Swiss republic has just done. If it was his friend DONN PIATT who persuaded him of the folly and wickedness of the plan, then GARFIELD owes PIATT one of the greatest debts which one man can owe another.

An Interesting Coincidence.

When HAYES made JOHN SHERMAN Secretary of the Treasury as the reward for his services in manipulating the fraud by which the votes of Louisians, Florida, and South Carolina were stolen from Mr. TILDEN. there was a sharp contest in Ohio for the vacancy in the Senate. Gen. GARFIELD was the most prominent candidate for SHERMAN'S seat. He had the best chance to win it. But HAYES wanted STANLEY MATTHEWS in the Senate as his personal representative and political adviser. MAT-THEWS had argued HAYES's case before the Electoral Commission, as Mr. Evants also did, upon the contingent fee of high office from the Fraudulent Administration.

While matters were in this condition, HAYES wrote an urgent letter to GARFIELD, asking him to withdraw from the canvass services were needed in the House of to become Speaker. GARFIELD was not at all deceived by these false words. He knew the situation better than HAYES did, but his moral courage was not equal to the strain upon it. He gave way for MATTHEWS, and that statesman became a Senator.

Had Gen. GARFIELD stood up boldly for his rights, he would have been elected Senator then; but he never would have reached the White House. What was considered a sacrifice at the time has turned out to be the means of unexpected success. For once timidity has won the laurel wreath. HAYES never recognized in any practical way the concession which GARFIELD made to his wishes on that occasion. Indeed, to friends who have solicited his aid GARFIELD has openly complained of his lack of influence with HAYES and his lieutenants.

Now, by an interesting coincidence, GAR-FIELD has been impelled to ask FOSTER to retire from his canvass for the Senatorship in order that SHERMAN may return to his old place after an absence of four years in the Treasury. FOSTER was the most serviceable friend of GARFIELD at Chicago. To the last hour of the Presidential campaign he devoted his influence and his money to promote GAR-FIELD's success. He stood between SHER-MAN and GARFIELD to bear the odium of the latter's treachery as custodian of SHER-MAN's Presidential interests, and he assumed all the responsibility resulting from the charge of bad faith.

FOSTER'S ambition was fixed on the Senate. out reserve and without condition, having full knowledge that SHERMAN was to be his Ohio, who made the issue in his name against the faction represented by SHER-MAN. The chance of his election was good, most intimate friends, he withdraws from that this step is taken at the request of GARFIELD, and solely to will never forgive what he calls his "betrayal" by the two at Chicago. The same

This surrender makes SHERMAN master of the party machine in Ohlo. It is now run ing Foster, Garffeld has deliberately saccificed a faithful friend who had set his state of things contemplated by its advoheart on the Senate, and who would have | cates is looked upon as sheer anarchy. robably reached it but for this interlerence. Fosten keenly feels the ingratitude of this treatment. He has not prebe reelected Governor, for that office is now nearly stripped of all power and patronage, and is regarded as a stepping stone to preforment rather than as a resting place for any prominent public man. If he desired a second term, he could have it without GAR-

withdraw in favor of SHERMAN.

with the machinery of his own party in Ohio in the hands of an unforgiving enemy, and without the support of the only leader who could successfully antagonize that enemy at home. Such moral cowardice is pretty sure to get its deserts.

French Workingmen in Conference.

At the congress of French workingmen held recently in Havre the discussion of political and social questions disclosed such diversity of opinions that the meeting was broken up, or rather resolved into two distinct conventions. The proceedings of this congress have been watched very closely by the Parisian press, which is disposed to recognize in the schism that took place a proof that French workingmen hereafter will not seek a basis of concerted action, but divide themselves on the lines which in Germany separate the followers of SCHULTZE-DELITSCH from the adherents of KARL MARX and LASSALLE.

From the outset the members of this conference seem to have classed themselves in three groups, vaguely designated by the French newspapers as reformers, anarchists, and collectivists. The first group, made up of those who are moderate in their demands, constituted a large majority of the assembly, and kept possession of the hall after the secession of the more progressive delegates. The latter, to the number of thirty-six, held another meeting, and took measures to organize a distinct association, whose common primary aim is a subversion of the existing order. As to what form of society should be substituted for the present structure a wide difference of opinion exists, as we shall see, between the so-called anarchists and the collectivists.

But, for the present, these two groups have

agreed to work together.

The resolutions of the reformers, by which term it would appear that the majority of French workmen prefer to be described contained nothing which could fairly be termed chimerical or revolutionary. Their discussions were marked throughout by the circumspect, temperate, and eminently practical tone which characterizes the English trades unions. Their aim, like that of English workingmen, was declared to be the progressive and pacific improvement of the conditions of labor, and the processes by which they proposed to reach this result were substantially identical with those favored by their fellow workmen on the other side of the Channel; they were all applications, in other words, of the principle of voluntary cooperation. The French reformers advocate, for instance, the formation or extension of cooperative societies for production and for consumption; of workingmen's mutual insurance companies, savings banks, and banks of discount; in short, of the whole cooperative apparatus organized on such a considerable scale by SCHULTZE-DELITSCH in Germany. It is noteworthy that they prohibit in their local councils or syndical chambers the discussion of questions purely political, and in one of their resolutions they repudiate with vehemence the notion of a recourse to violence for the furtherance of their ideas. They proclaim their attachment to the republic. as being the sole form of government which is essentially progressive and considerate of the public liberties. They urge, however, an expansion of those liberties in certain directions, such as the right of meet ing and the right of cooperation. Evidently there was nothing alarming in the demands of these reformers.

The collectivists, on the other hand, were genuine state socialists, who accept some of the principles of SAINT-SIMON and FOU-RIER, and who would embody them in legislation after the methods of Lassalle and MARX. According to them all social misery may be traced in the last analysis to the idea of individual property. By right, they say, everything belongs to everybody. Man can acquire nothing and possess for Senator, giving as a reason that his | nothing except by collective labor, and that | which is the product of man's collective All sources of information have been ransacked Representatives, where he had a chance action should, they urge, belong to him in to ske out the incredibly slender stock of de- gards the offences with which the traversers

It seems to have been admitted by those workmen who avowed the doctrines of socialism that their ideas had little chance of application in France without the intervention of force. Accordingly the collective ists did not hesitate to call themselves revolutionists. They proclaimed the "bourgeois"-that is to say, the capitalist, large or small-a public enemy, and professed themselves ready to sanction any course tending to his overthrow. Now, although the partisans of these opinions were outnumbered at Havre, they undoubtedly represent the views of large bodies of workmen in Paris, Lyons, and the large industrial centres. It is these views which are popularly, but absurdly, identified with the Paris Commune. The truth is that the Paris Commune in its Inception was simply an uprising on behalf of the principle of local selfgovernment, which, as the event proved, had nothing to hope for from the Versailles assembly. As for the men who subsequently gained notoriety in its management, some were socialists, while others, like DELES-CLUZE, for instance, were genuine Jacobins,

whose political philosophy was founded on

an excessive development of individualism. The third and smallest of the groups into which the Havre congress split, and which the conservative journals stigmatized by the name of anarchists, was really made up of democrats in the most radical and aggressive sense of that term. These men, like DELESCLUZE, are lineal descendants of He announced himself as a candidate, with- the Montagnards; they are Jacobins in the sense that ROBESPIERRE would have been a Jacobin, had he not felt constrained, in selfprincipal competitor. He was supported | defence, to employ the weapon of centralivigorously by the young Republicans of zation. The modern French democrat, as distinguished from the socialist, would favor, by every possible means, individual initiative and independence. He would rewhen suddenly, and to the surprise of his | duce to a minimum the power of interference exercised by political and social bodies contest. It is clearly understood in their collective capacity. He would destroy the elaborate network of legislative, administrative, and judicial centralism, in serve the ambition of a man who which, as he holds, the liberties of France regards both of them with distrust, and who are strangled. In a word, he would carry the rights of the individual at least as far as they are carried in the United States, moral infirmity which made Garrield re- through the machinery of town meetings, tire four years ago in favor of Matthews, | county, state, and federal elections, and by has now induced him to urge Foster to making every functionary, executive or judicial, immediately dependent on the popular will. To the majority of Frenchmen, who have never known the habit of by Sherman's men, and Garriero will not | local self-government, this uncompromising dare to displace any of them. In abandon- assertion of individualism is actually more distasteful than socialism itself, and the

It is curious, when we reflect how utterly repugnant to each other are the root ideas of socialism and individualtended to conceal his mortification. He is ism, to find the partisans of these irregot soothed by the suggestion that he may | concilable principles combining at Havre. That is just what they did, however, in the Convention of 1792, and in the Paris Commune of 1871. They find ground in France for provisional cooperation in their common hostility to existing institutions, just as they do in Germany, where the term socialist-democrat, Incongruous

party, whose members have agreed to differ as to ultimate aims, but who are united for mutual defence against oppression.

Sound Doctrine.

We have received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Jefferson Democratic Association of York, Pennsylvania. The platform of this association is presented in

the following language: "Its purpose shall be the association of Jeffersonian Democrats for the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, home rule, freedom of elections; for resistance to revolutionary changes, tending to consolidation or empire; to the election of any pers n to the Presidency a third time; to the presence of regular troops at the polis; to any appropriation of public money to any purpose but the support of government; to commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the cost of the many; and to class legislat which destroys the natural freedom of trade, and de spoils labor to build up monopoly. To these ends we invoke the spirit and reassert the principles of Thomas JEFFRASON, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the jounder of the Democratic party."

Here is a body of political truth to which so far as we are able to understand the ideas and purposes of this republic, and the circumstances of the present time, it is impossible either to add anything or to take away anything.

We commend this platform to the careful consideration of our readers.

What with howling wind and whirling snow, yesterday was one of those Sundays that test a man's principles in the matter of church-

During Haves's first years at the White House it used to be said that the SHERMANS were running him. It was supposed that no persons had greater influence over him than brother JOHN and brother TECUMSER. The mantle of the DENT family had apparently fallen on the SHERMAN family. But considering that within a few weeks HAYES has retired ORD, whom Sherman did not want retired, refused to retire McDowell, whom Sherman wanted retired, made up a command for SCHOFIELD without consulting SHERMAN, and proposed to shelve Sherman himself by putting Grant as Captain-General over him, Gen. TECUMSER must now be thoroughly disgusted with HAYES'S hypocrisy.

VIGNAUX's triumph leaves to France still her championship at billiards, as England has hers at cricket, and Canada hers at rowing, and America here at rifle shooting and yachting. But the game was too close between VIGNAUX and SLOSSON to allow the former to hold his championship unchallenged.

LE Duc is reported to have gone to Florida to plant tea. He will perhaps continue to do this so long as he has public funds, but is not likely to lay out much of his own money in tea culture on retiring to private life.

A flunky Washington letter writer divulges the fact that R. B. Haves decorated himself with a buttonhole bouquet for his Christmas dinner, and looked "the picture of digni-fied content." We don't believe this. How can a man look either dignified or contented with such an inscription on his forehead?

The object of having two celebrations in the adjoining cities of New York and Brooklyn of a single event on two different nights has been a puzzle of the past week. But as this arrangement allows those two Congregationalist Brooklynites, BEECHER and the Rev. Dr. STORES, to take part in the celebrations, one foeman at a time, without making a public exhibition of their minds, the use of the new arrangement is apparent.

The Poncas who have been brought to Washington to help the plans of CARL SCHURZ will probably not impose on Gen. Chook and his fellow Commissioners. These Indians have evidently been assured that they can make a great deal of money by giving up their Dakota homes. There have been many instances of misusing public office to fill the pockets of incumbents, but rarely so marked an instance as in Carl Schurz's case of employing it to feed vanity.

It is the wonder of successive generations In our modern times that so little is known of the parentage, birth, and life of SHARESPEARE. tailed knowledge that has come to us regarding him. How is it possible that of a genius so extraordinary so few personal facts were put on record? The answer may perhaps be made clearer by reflecting on the poverty of our information regarding a writer of to-day whose admirers have likened her to Shakespeare. How much do we know regarding the birth, parentage and early life of George Elion? Of course. in this age of gossip, alleged information has been published a hundred times regarding her. But when, less than four years ago, long after her celebrity had reached its climax, a compiler of this sort of information wrote to Mr. LEWES, then still living, to verify it, this was the

"I beg to assure you that every single detail in it i wholly imaginary, birth, parenting, and edetail in it is wholly imaginary, birth, parenting, education, and his tory are not distorted or exaggerated, they are totally wide of all resemblance to the facts. The circumstantial history might have had Mrs. Sarrii or Mrs. Baows for its subject with equal veracity.

This occurs in our age of infinite curiosity and infinite means of satisfying that curiosity. It is true that, since the enormous multiplication of books in our day causes every subject of interest to be caught up and put in a volume, there may yet bean authentic biography of George ELIOT. Otherwise only the meagrest accounts might survive in literature of the personal life of the learned novelist.

The Khelat-Nadir defeat of the Turcomans by SKOBELEFF renews interest in the Russian General's march. Although this success has been accompanied by the capture of the fortified village of Karys, the end is not yet. Turcomans from the Mery district are advancing to help the Akbal Tekkes, and the caverns and hilly fastnesses everywhere abounding may yet ruin Skonetlerr's audacious advance into the Tekke Turcoman country.

The venerable THURLOW WEED wants to have the Egyptian obelisk set up near the southeast entrance to the Park. Mr. WEED evidently labors under the impression that this old stone is a sightly; and even an imposing object. So it may be; but in that case it differs enormously from its counterpart which stands on the Thames embankment in London. That is a very dumpy and shabby old thing, and we fear that the one that has been brought to New York may not be any better. Mr. WEED, ought to have an opportunity to see the obelisk before he forms a positive opinion as to its location.

It is sometimes a vexation, on a cold as on a hot day, to find the public thermometers in New York telling each a different story. The cause is probably less in the variation of the instruments than in the way of hauging them. Nobody cares to know how cold it is at the top of the Equitable building nor at the bottom of a well. If it makes a difference whether a thermometer hangs against a wooden wall or an iron post, nobody wants it against either. What we want to know is the cold at the height of a man's head above the sidewalk, and free from any accidental changes wrought by neighboring steam boilers or furnace fires,

It would be hard to say, perhaps, where ock match. The ease with which the Canadian naturally lead the latter to hope that he might onquer the Australians still more easily. But LAYCOCK is very popular. He has been by turns sailor, miner, rider, and sculler; he is always ready to row any man in the world on short notice, and for any sum that he or his friends can command. He has the reputation of being square and generous-quite the contrary of the tricky, delaying, diplomatic, greedy, money-

pose for admiration. Hence if it were possible for any one to win the world's championship from the great HANLAN, no doubt LAYCOCK would be the favorite for this honor.

The London newspapers from time to time receive assurance from their Rome correspondents that the Pope disapproves of the Land League doings in Ireland. This may be true; but it does not follow that the Pope will openly take sides against the Land League. Such a proceeding on his part would leave the numerous clergymen of his Church who have endorsed the movement in a very awkward situation. It may be doubted also whether the effect upon the laity would equal the expectation of the London newspapers. It has been demonstrated that the Roman Catholics of Ireland can be very deaf when they do not wish to hear.

The usual appeals against offering wine and punch to New Year's callers are now in order from temperance societies. No doubt this practice is overdone, and annually results n making many men tipsy. Still, New Year's Day cannot be made the sole abstinence day of he year. Common sense dictates that no New Year's caller should be urged to drink liquor. ome hosfesses will not allow coffee, or chocolate, or even that best of substitutes, beef tea, to wholly drive wine from the sideboard; but they should reflect that on this particular day the ought not to unduly solicit callers to drink liquor.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14 .- Monday, the 13th of De cember, the day appointed by the Crown for the balloting of the special jury, was an event-ful date for the Land League. A report had gone forth, whether from the Four Courts or the Castle, that neither the press representatives nor the public were to be admitted to the court. A flery leader in the Freeman's Journal commenting in no measured terms upon the same, had the effect of keeping the Dublin citizens at home; quite as much as the rain. I never saw the Four Courts more deserted. There was not much business doing in any of the other courts. The present terrific pitch of excitement all through the country has had the effect of suspending transactions of all kinds. The Dublin attorneys are dismissing their clerks. The large commercial establishment are reducing their employees by one-half. Stagnation of trade, which is the usual accompaniment of intense political excitement, has set in, and unless I am much mistaken the metropolis will feel the pinch of want this winter as keenly as the west and south feit it last year. I am informed that since 1849-the year following the great famine—business has not been so de pressed; and it is said, also, that two-thirds of the Dublin shopkeepers will be unable to tide over this storm. Nor need we hope for any help until the meeting of Parliament, now fixed for Jan. 6, which gives a full month more of uncertainty and suspense; if, indeed, things to not become worse, as they easily may if the Government yields to the howling of the now

desperate landlords and again tries coercion. This measure may be forced on the Government through the deliverance of the Judges on Circuit, and their highly alarming and decidedly overcolored speeches. The landlord party, however, and their sympathizers, chief among whom may be included the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, himself a landlord, who is to try the case, have succeeded by their intemperate language in alienating completely from themselves the feelings of the most in telligent class of English people, whether Tory or Whig. Every daily paper in London, of no matter what shade of opinion, raised its voice in denunciation of Chief Justice May's excogitation of Saturday last. A public meeting is announced in Dublin, following, as it happens, not leading the example of London to press upon the attention of the Government the want of confidence in the execution of justice which has been aroused by the partisan harangue of the Judge, who has, in fact, sentenced the traversers before trial. What the upshot will be, it is difficult to fore-

tell. To-day in the Four Courts the general tone in alluding to the forthcoming State trials was one of great uncertainty, and, in fact, to say the least of it, the universal impression seems to be that they never will take place. Various circumstances combine to Indicate the grounds of this view, which, I may say, is shared by people whose opinions carry weight. First among them is the state of the law as reare charged. Eminent English jurists have given it as their opinion that the indictment cannot hold water in a legal sense; that the greater number of the nineteen counts of that formidable document are "simply attempts on the part of Government to manufacture criminal offences," and that the prosecution must therefore break down. To this may be added the prospect of an immediate dissolution. It is contemplated that Mr. Gladstone may resign before the meeting of Parliament even, owing to the impossibility of carrying on his Government with a divided Cabinet. The Premier's health has been unsatisfactory of late. He has been rumored to suffer from weak action of the heart more than once. This may be untrue as is devoutly hoped; but it may be conceded that the strain just now is more than the veteran statesman can endure. If, as has been more than once threatened, John Bright and Mr. Chamberlain leave the Cabinet-as they will do if coercion be resolved on by their confrères-Mr. Gladstone will at once throw up the reins.

Party feeling never ran so high before, and never were the two countries so agitated on one and the same question. Disunion reigns. The Land Commission has caught the infection. and we find at the eleventh hour, when every one was anxiously awaiting the report upon which new legislation was to have been based, that The O'Conor Don and Kavanagh of Bonis have ranged themselves in opposition to Baron Darse, Mr. Shaw, Sir George Young. and the Earl of Bessborough, and a deadlock has ensued. That any good or useful purpose could be served by appointing such commissioners as the two first-named gentlemen was denied from the first by every one who has the the remotest acquaintance with the Irish tenant armers. Mr. Shaw was the only member of the Commission who had the slightest claim to their consideration, he buing known to the Irish National party and possessed of some measure of popularity. Of the rest, Baron Darse is one of the ornaments of the bench, a sound lawyer, and of convivial habits which must have gone far to enliven the dreary pilgrimages of the Commission in their search for evidence through the country parts. Sir George Young is a cultivated English gentleman ta nephew of that harming poet, Praed, whose works, Moxon's edition, he recently edited and prefaced), full of poetic sympathy for Ireland, but with the typical Englishman's congenital inability to understand the complicated requirements at once so candidly and paradoxically demanded by Patrick. Lord Bessborough is an English noeman. He succeeded to the title, which is Irish, only last year. He was educated at Oxford; he has a good "book knowledge" of the country; and, like the Secretary and all other Englishmen of their class and culture, takes a liberal and humane view of the position of the tenants. He has seen the misery and wretchedness of their condition demonstrated beyond all possibility of denial; and unlike the Irish landlord, who looks on misery as a sort of divine right of his dependents, he would willingly improve matters for the future or relieve the present distress. It will be a English sympathies are in the HANLAN-LAY- great blow to the Government should anything cur to prevent the report being presented in has beaten all the best English scullers would | time and in proper condition, for the Liberals are auxiously awaiting its publication, and the landlords, en masse, cling to it as drowning men do to a rait, which affords them a hope. though but an uncertain one. In the mean time, to strengthen, as they tondly imagine. their cause in England, the landlords make the worst of the social disorder in this country. Letters, private and public, are daily poured

small landholders find themselves reduced, and even sympathizing with their feelings to a cortain extent, that wilful exaggeration and perversion stamp these literary outpourings.

The consequence of feeding the English public with these manufactured horrors is that a state of excitement and fictitious alarm has been created which is extremely likely to react most injuriously on the Irish landlords themselves. Threats, we are told, like chickens, come home to roost, and the thinking portion of the community is inclined to ask of the landlords, of the whole Irish better class, why are these people savages, as Judge Fitzgerald proclaims them to be? Why have you not civilized the people who were given you to rule over? As long ago as last session of Parliament Lord Edesdale said in the House of Lords that the Irish landlords "ought to live on their properties, and improve their estates." Six onths have elapsed since this startling discovery was made. Since then the Land League has been the means of forcing it into English and Irish heads that the landlords ought to allow their tenants the means of subsistence, with a vast number of other elementary and equally unsuspected truths.

The fact remains, notwithstanding, that the case of the tenants has not yet been made known to the English public, which is thoroughly familiar with the landlord's side of the question. With one startling exception, no one has prominently asserted the claims of the struggling five millions of people who are ranged now in opposition to that small compact body of men, who until this year had power of life and death over them. This one exception is Mr. Charles Russell, O. C., an Irish M. P., who as the leader of the Northern Circuit is known to be one of the first lawyers in the Kingdom. Mr. Russell's income is said to reach £20,000 per annum, and he is justly esteemed one of the most clear-headed and upright men in England. His letter to the Daily Telegraph describing the condition of the farmers of the south and southwestern parts of Ireland struck a blow to feudalism from which it can never recover, and did more to open the eyes of the English to the real state of Ireland than twenty sessions of obstruction and recrimination in St. Stephen's. These letters are to appear in book form by the first of January. They will assuredly be met by a universal demand. The exposure of the Marquis of Lansdowne's management of his Kerry estates has awakened public interest in a most unexpected manner.

Private opinions, public and political, are all

be described at this moment as chaos itself. John Ruskin has declared for the Land League. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Childers, Evelyn Ashley John Bright-countless are the names of the illuminati who support the theories of the Leaguers. The Cabinet is torn by dissension, and Parliament, it is to be feared, will reflect its temper only too faithfully. The overwhelming success of the Land League in the north of Ireland has been a blow to the old Whig section of Parliament, which it will do its best to return In short, the adhesion of the Ulster people, which is now an accomplished fact, has been a shock to the whole community. When Mr. Dillon announced his intention of holding a meeting at Scotstown, in Monaghan, two great landlords of the vicinity proclaimed their intention of breaking up the meeting and driving the rebels and intruders out of the place. To that end Sir John Leslie and Lord Rossmore hastily crossed from London, collected men from different parts of the country, telegraphed to all the Orange centres for aid, and found themselves on the day of the meeting at the head of a body of Belfast "corper boys," farm servants out of work, et hoc genus omne, to the number of about 150. This Falstaffian regiment found themselves face to face with about 12,000 tenant farmers, who had assembled to take orders from Mr. Dillon. and who, under his direction, laughed the noble lord and his retainers out of the town. The whole country may be said now to be united like one man, and the consequence is that the Government seems to have lost its head with terror. Mr. Forster almost lives on the Holyhead and Euston Railroad, and a second council is to be held this week. Sir Charles Dilke, the Under Secretary of State, speaking last night at Kensington, deprecated coercion, but hinted at its employment if necessary. Mr. Childers, who is one of the Cab-inet, was seated on the platform. He is known to hold very advanced views on the Irish question, and may be assumed to be acquainted with Irish necessities, for he spent last autumn on

the west coast of Donegal and Connaught. There is a wild rumor to-day from London that the the Constitution is to be suspended in Ireland, and at once. However, Lord and Lady dances on different evenings next week, which rather contradicts the idea of martial law and suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.

The fact is, London, thanks to the never tir-

ing zeal of the newspaper correspondents, is

infinitely more excited and alarmed than the

Irish capital. This was exemplified by the proceedings in the Crown Office of Queen's Bench, at which I had the privilege of being present. No one would ever have imagined that such momentous business was being transacted. The Crown Office room is a comfortably furnished red-carpeted apartment about twenty feet long, and perhaps fifteen broad. A long table filled the centre of the room. Three or four reporters were placed at one end. The other was presided over by Mr. Macdonough, the veteran lawyer who leads the defence, flanked on one side by the new Sergeant, Denis Caulfield Heron, and on the other by the penderous form of Val Dillon, the brother of the member for Tipperary, Messrs, Brennan and Egan were the only representatives of the League, although Mr. Landon of Westport showed himself late in the day for a few minutes. The sub-sheriff occupied a chair at the side of the table. Close to him was the counsel for the traversers, closely watching every number as it was copied from the Grand Jury book on to the cards with which the Master of the Crown Office was provided. The Sheriff leaned his back against the chimney piece and surveyed the scene, while from above his head the engraved portrait of Chief Justice Burke looked down on the bewigged gathering with scarcely more interest or animation than Sir James Vokes Mackey evinced. The square mirror on the chimney piece reflected, among the fern leaves and pots of primulas which spoke for the tastes of the Master, more than one cavernous vawn. Now and again Heron indulged in a jeu d'esprit. Mr. Molloy bemoaned his forced retention from "another place." Mr. Nolan and Mr. Walker sympathized ironically with him as the work of selecting numbers went on. At last 188 numbers have been thrown into the ballot box; and when forty-eight names have been drawn and allowed to stand, we find that of the whole about twenty-three are Liberals, perhaps Catholics. It will be impossible for the Crown to strike off twelve men of any one religion or class from this number when the time comes for the further reduction of the list. Mr. Val Dillon, the solicitor for the traversers, seems determined not to leave a stone unturned to s cure an impartial jury. He states that he had made himself conversant with the whole jury list of Dublin, and was able to answer every question raised by the Crown as to the circumstances, whereabouts, and so forth, of the gen tiemen named.

Burnham Wardwell on Alleged Abuses in Massachusetts Prisons and Reformatories.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 minried freely with the institution of slavery for twenty-two scars in Virginia. At no time did I see anything so deprayed, wicked, and brutal as has been practised at the Massachusetta State Prison. Tewksbury baby slaugher pen, and Westboro Reform School, so called MILFORD, Dec 25. BURNHAM WARDWELL

A San Francisco Attack on Livery. From the San Francisco News Letter.

Liveried servants, or, rather, an attempt at em, are the rage at present among our fashionables fory carriage nearly shows its parrof scientiateral ts, in sombre unifour and velvet hat band. Of lat arsour streets have never been quite free from thes wears our streets have hever been quite live from these liveried carricatures, but he was were they so tamerous as now. We wonder it an American could be found who made be black by any annuant or wages to wear a liver? Study the physicationary of those individuals as they siperished up behind those glosses horses, it all their significant the state of the country forth, and, it must be said, making all allowance GARFIELD will go into the White House as it sounds, represents a large and resolute loving class of athletes who in modern days | for the desperate condition to which some of the | brave," and you will find that they are to a man exotical

HERR FON HOCHKNECHT UNEAST AGAIN

another Talk with Col. von Ritter-The Tam many Indians and their Chief. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Honored Gentleman: It cannot by me be denied that it was to me a moment of happiness and honor most profound when it was to me by the Col you Ritter announced that to the attention of the Judge had the letter of me, so lately by you published, been directed, and that it had pleased that gentleman, so distinguished and decorated, to confer upon me words of praises and encomiums for the remonstrances of me with you for the course that is to you as to the Gen. Grant; nevertheless at the same moment likewise came to me of pain and anguish the most intense when, by the Col. von Ritter was added, as from the Judge, that to you was the habit

continuous the noblest and best of the nation's

patriots to abuse.

Then, at once, came to 'me 'the remembrance of the duty, promised but unfulfilled, of sending to you remonstrances as to the course that is to you as to the so lately Comptroller Kelly. It is by me understood and appreciated that the so lately Comptroller Kelly is from the race of the ancient Indian kings descended, and that to the ancestors of him, before this land was to Europe or the Christopher Columbus known of its existence, belonged the lands, the waters, the beasts, the birds, and the fishes entire throughout the length and breadth of the same, as also the government of them; but that nevertheless that by him and the scendants of these peoples most ancient are the traditions and customs of the ancestors of them still among themselves maintained, and the lately Comptroller Kelly as the King (or Sachem") of them still acknowledged and proclaimed, yet by the Kelly is the rights of the United States and the government of it granted, and obedience to the laws of it most cheerfully

by him given. It was also to me by the Col. von Ritter, as from the Judge, communicated how that by the pleasure and the concession of the President of the United States, and as recompense of the nation to the so lately Comptroller Kelly for the relinquishment by him of the rights of him and his peoples to the lands of the forefathers of them, it was granted by the Government of the city of Washington, and the House of Customs at New York, how that to the Kelly should be the rulership of the State of New York, as be the rulership of the State of New York, as the Governor of it; that how to the peoples of the State was the selection of the Kelly as the Governor of it most agreeable, and that how in the Convention of them for that purpose was the nomination of him, by the President Hayes, endorsed most unanimous; and how that after there was to you the defeat of him in that the course was by you assumed of the introduction in the opposition of one Robinson, a man to the peoples unknown, and not only not desired but despised and contemned as unfit, either by the education or the experience, so high a position to fill.

It was also by the Col. von Ritter, as from the It was also by the Col. von Ritter, as from the Judge, to me communicated, that greatly to actions most noble and high-minded of the so lately Comptroller Kelly was it that the nation at the last election remained preserved from the devastations of the wild tribes of the South; that but for the Kelly and his peoples would anarchy now exist throughout the land, the government of it would be to the enemies of the nation, to the Houses of Customs would come destruction, and from the same would the friends and servants of the republic be driven and expelled.

It was also to me, by the Col. von Ritter, com-

destruction, and from the same would the friends and servants of the republic be driven and expelled.

It was also to me, by the Col. von Ritter, communicated that nevertheless these actions of the so lately Comptroller Kelly, so noble and solf-sacrificing, and nevertheless the relinquishment by him voluntary of the office of the Comptroller, there still remains to you the desire and the purpose of the removal of him as the Sachem of his peoples.

Honored gentieman, it is not for a man in the years of life decilning that now are to me, removed from the action and the associations of the peoples, to assume to myself the knowledge that is to you of the affairs political to this country belonging; but to the Col. von Ritter, from the life of him still thus active, the experience of years long standing and from the position of him official in the House of Customs, must day by day come the informations and the experiences. There is also to the Col. von Ritter, as to me, the experience of the habits and the courses that are to kings most vast and comprehensive, and to us most dearly earned and paid, and there is to him as to me (although to him it is his desire that I should state there remains no interest in the affairs of you) of fear extensive as to the result to you of such a course like this.

Has it not been by you, in the history, learned that to the Indian is a nature most revengent—that an injury by him is never forgotten or forgiven? Has it not that to the Kelly has this disposition from his ancessors descended been time of time demonstrated?

It is not that there comes to me of fear of the danger to you personally from the hands of the so lately Comptroller Kelly, but there cannot be to you the experience that is to me of the love, the devotion, the worship that upon a king by his subjects, by him supported and on him de-

the devotion, the worship that upon a king by his subjects, by him supported and on him dependent, is bestowed; and there comes to me also of the recollection of the assault of the Coroner of the Relly with weapons most deadiy, Honored gentleman, I am your servant to command.

F. von Hochknecht.

Cameron's Alleged Candidate for Senator HARRISBURG, Dec. 25 .- The unanimity of Cameron, Hoyt, Quay, and all the Ring chiefs in behalf of Oliver for Senator at Ithis early day is suspicious. If they really intended to elect him would they proclaim their purpose so far in advance? May they not be putting Oliver forward to draw the enemy's fire, intending to substitute for him Quay or Hoyt, after the anti-Ring people have fixed themselves to fight him? It would really be a kindness and a condescension of the part of Mr. Cameron toward the people of Pennsylvania to take Oliver. The worst that is known of him is that he is Mr. Cameron's partner in a manufacturing business at Pittsburgh. But he was never engaged in any disreputable operations at Harrisburg. never bought a Legislature, or robbed the State Treasury, and it is therefore somewhat difficult to tell what is the basis of their confidence in him. He is not absolutely illiterate. He has devoted some time to the study of political economy, and earned in a small way a reputaion as a parliamentarian in the Pittsburgh councils. He has more than once been called into consultation by Congressional committees on tax bills, and in the handling and discussion of industrial questions he would completely vershadow Mr. Cameron. I cannot believe the latter intends to take him.

An Island of Savaget. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps ome one of your many residers may be able to give me one information in regard to the island of Omba. situated not far from Java, and in I believe, the same latitude as the latter. I saw it in 1853, when I was quite young. Our ship, lying becalmed, was fast drifting with the current nearer and nearer the coast until a Inir breeze spring up and carried us away. I remembered then the interesting report Jean François Aragogave of this island in his voyage around the world, undertaken in a frigate and at the command of King Louis Philippe. He tanded there with two boats and about thirty mer ough the natives of surrounding islands tried to dissmale him from dong so by saying that the inhabitants of this island were very fierce and cruel, and that he would be murdered with his men. He found a very tall, when all others have talled. The office, however, can would be murdered with his men. He found a very tail, powerful, and savage race, who treated him with amity as long as he had presents to bestow upon them but erminate sessait arow the fundate of Europeans of Anatonian duot succeeded in settling them again in cold import by performing his kinds of legerdemain firsks in which he as an expert before them. Finally because them to understand that he must return to the weak investigation of and on some mises from the casel, and wonds return like text morning with more presents. A contact was well all by the criefs, and he could set that many of the bever chiefs were for immediate shoulder though finally the peace party provailed, and they were though family the peace party provailed and they were though family the peace party provailed and they were though family the tester party provailed and they were took to go and furth the presents. They started shows to march down to the shore, where they had established in a very low minutes after they had startly they were obliged to run by the boots before, began first, across at them, at down the the boots before them passers, and, costing of from the boots before them passers, and, costing of from the shore, they remembed they wish their inteacts.

The next momning a poat was sent to take coundings for order to that out how over the regard count of the Store Soon silest the trained weight almost a to the shore them first one broomade, then may select the publishment by their trained was the basiness a last publishment by their trained here. purposition for their transfers. In the Fusion was a purposition of the relationship of their transfers of the techniques and those no should it would extend their states of your in their techniques whether the saving rate has a fusion of the relation of the same power, or whether there have been at least trading stations established. Challenging the same power, or whether there have been at least trading stations established. Challenging the same power of whether there have been at least trading stations established. Challenging the same power of the same trading stations will be less thirty were that it would be interesting to know if these saving tribes have set in the pietely at definite.

The Sensitive Mule. From the Provis (16.) Transcript.

Employees of the Streator Coal Company at-

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs or thron

-The American Consul at Cork says that what ireland needs is coal grates and coal burning stoves from the United States.

-The Safe Deposit Company of San Fran-

cisco has faid down an iron vault weighing \$830,000 pounds. It is believed to be the largest in the world. -The new Minister of War in Belgium intends to propose the transformation of the R

lancers into regiments of dragoons, as the lance is found to be an impracticable weapon. "Can I give my son a college education at home?" says a prout and anxious father. "Certain ly," replies an expert who knows all about it. "All you want is a name ball guide, a racing shell, and a less pack.

ages of cigarettes." -Philadelphia has not for a long while seen so soher a day as Sunday last. There appeared to be a general disposition on the part of the liquor dealers to obey the ordinance of the Mayor, and on the part of

the police to enforce it. -It was the splendid jewels worn by Mme. Robillard, the wife of a tobacco manufacturer, at a ball at the Tuileries, in 1810, that first gave Napoleon the idea of making the tobacco trade a State monopoly. It vields now to the French Government an annual profit

of about \$50,000,000 -A New York lady, who lately became a widow, has received a visit from a former poor tenant, who said that eleven years ago she had moved out of a house belonging to the lady's husband, leaving \$5 owing to him. She could not afford to pay it at once, but would

-In Hungary it is a practice of long standing to store grain in vaulted collars or eisterns. Oc casionally, in ploughing, a peasant comes across one of these cistorns, filled with grain hundreds of years old, forgotten, no doubt, after some war, when the whole mmunity was cut off.

-The exportation of American live hogs to Germany, tried as an experiment in the early part of this year, has been found profitable, and has larrely increased. About 2% per cent of the hors die on the vor-age. Butchers in Berlin are said to be very eager to be supplied with these free-born swine.

-The Argentine Government is endeavoring to found an English-speaking colony on the banks of the Bio Negro, and President Roca is prepared to grant land tree for 50,000 Irish immigrants. The Buenos Ayres Standard says that the fact seems to be ignored in Eng land that the Plate is infinitely righer than Australia New Zealand, whereas the lands in Buenos Ayres are to be had far cheaver.

-Mr. Froude is about to be anticipated by Mr. P. Mattin in the promised biography of Carlyle. There is no averment that the author of the "State-men's Year Book" has gone into the morits of Carlyle's life with the same care as the author of the life of Casas would be sure to go, but be has collected a multitude of facts, and is qualified by previous training to arrange them in a systematic and effective way.

-The inhabitants of the burgh of Maryhill. Scotland, are being enten out of house and home by a legion of rate which have taken up their quarters in the town. They are actually running about in thousands. A local shopkeeper has invented an incenious machine for killing them, and has killed 196 in his own shop in a single fortnight. A dairy keeper states that the rats have killed and eaten fourteen young pigs and forty fowls belonging to him, leaving nothing behind but a few well-picked bones.

-A Parliamentary paper just issued hows that there are in the United Kingdom 3,080 miles of street railways open; £1.342,933 have been received £1.113.005 have been expended. This leaves a balance of £329,839. The total number of passengers is given at 173,067,103, the mileage run at 23,842,000, the number o horses at 12 392, and cars at 1,619. The number of passengers carried on Irish transways has increased from 8,000,000 in 1878 to over 12,000,000 in 1880. With an equal mileage, however, the number of travellers in

Scotland was in the same year over 40,500,000 -A Japanese laborer lives in a house of not more than four rooms; one for eating, sleeping, and sitting; one for cooking, one for bathing, and one to spare. He never wears boots, nor brings mud into the house. He and his family sit on the floor when they est. and take their meals at a low table. The floor of their dining and sitting room is covered with clean soft mate. upon which at night collun comforters are spread to sleep under. Such a house can be built and furnished for \$100, and though cheap and small, is comfortable. The bath, found in almost all laborers' houses, is in daily use.

-The Earl of Perth and Melfort, disregarding the family motto of "Gang Warnly," has passed into bankruptcy, with debts £14,000, assets none. He is hereditary Thane of Lennox, a title created a few years infeer William the Conqueror landed in Hastings, and when there was not the removest chance of a Druin mond ever being subject to the Southron. After residing that the Earl is hereditary Steward of Strathearn, a creation of 400 years and, and also Duc de Melfort, Comte de Lusson, and Baron de Valrose, in France, it sounds small to learn that he was Najor in the Middlesex

volunteers, the regiment of Wellington de Boots.

—M. Sameshima, a brilliant young Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Paris, has been buried there with very touching ceremony. A multitude of distinguished Parisians was present. A sort of religious seremony was performed in the mortuary chamber, at tended only by Japanese, each person present reciting a prayer at the foot of the coffin. At 10 o'clock it was brought down into the court yard, which by means of an enormous black tent had been converted into a "chapelle ardente." The chief peculiarity of this impromptu chapel was the quantity of rare and splendid

plants, the chrysanthemums being conspicuous -The German Minister of the Interior has ordered the local authorities throughout the country to propare careful annual reports as to the number of per sons arrested for intexication to their respective districts, together with particulars of age, sex, circumstances onder which taken into custoly, and other similar details The circular calling for this information states that it is desired as the foundation for legislation relative to drunkernoss in public places, which has become so tre-quent as to call for repressive measures. It has often been assisted that in Germany, as in France, drunkenness is comparatively rare, owing to the general use of beer and light wine instead of the stronger alcoholic liquors; but here is a fact, published on efficial suthority, that the tectotal people will doubtless make use of.

-The failure in his old age of Mr. Mechi, one of the kindest and most liberal-minded of men, wil excite widespread sympathy. For the last forty years he has been one or the most prominent men in England, and Mechi's imagic paste and razor strops have been scarcely less renowned than Toptree Hall, his mode farm near London. Some twenty years ago Mr. Mech unwari y became connected with a joint-stock bank, which failed disastrously and let him in for a heavy sum, a blow from which, it is likely enough, he never recovered. He was almost as well known to agriculturists out of England as to those in it, and visitors of the first distinction flooked to his farm from all parts of the world. Mr. Mechi is descended from the hair dresser of her when she came to reside in Kagland

-The criminal and prison systems of Switzerland are as diverse as the cantons of which the omederation is composed. Within the very wide hind isht down by the Federal Constitution every canton is a law to itself. While in Geneva the number pumshment awarded to murder is tweive years' sectosion, the penaity for the same crime to Zurich is imprisonment for hie, and in Zug death by doca, itation. In Schwytz, the nost primitive of the primitive cantons, which recently like Zur, has reestablished capital punishment, the only juil is an old farm-house, where prisoners are placed in charge of a rural policeman and an aird non-the latter or whom recommanies then on pilerimages takes them for walks in the country, and trusts to their bone not to run away. The canton most in accuracy it ties matters is probably Vaud, whose reformatories and peniferitaries might well serve as a model for neighboring States.

-To the French country gentleman denot be obtained unless there are walves, and welves are of always forthcoming. The would-be louvetter is been even known to import a woll, or to rear a litter in secret, which, when only grown are let out to be hunted. This latter course, however, is not unattented with certain perils. A story is fold of a louvetier with having reared some fine specimens of the care and turned them loose, invited the Present to be presented a workmunt. Nothing was found until, when the look left and his distinguished sugar were filling hours i sething out of the busine sprang a tell grown wolf, which ru at the lowetter with expressions of delight which seemed like ferocity. The Present turned pole, the louvetier, with desperate resolution, drew his re matter of practice," said the other, court. " stabled the animal doud. "Brave" cried the know my waives."

AFTER THE THUATRE.